

1-22-1866

Portland Daily Press: January 22, 1866

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalmaine.com/pdp_1866

Recommended Citation

"Portland Daily Press: January 22, 1866" (1866). *Portland Daily Press, 1866*. 18.
https://digitalmaine.com/pdp_1866/18

This Text is brought to you for free and open access by the Portland Daily Press at Digital Maine. It has been accepted for inclusion in Portland Daily Press, 1866 by an authorized administrator of Digital Maine. For more information, please contact statedocs@maine.gov.

DAILY PRESS,
PORTLAND.

Monday Morning, January 22, 1866.

The daily issue of the Press is larger than the combined circulation of all the other dailies in the city.

Terms—\$8.00 per year in advance.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, Col. Forney, under date of an. 16th, shows up in just but scathing language, the character of the men and influences now armed in opposition to the acts of the recent Congress. The New York World, with a malignity equalled only by its unscrupulousness, calls it the "Rump Congress," and the Washington *Intelligencer*, with a dignified recollection of the fact that it is involved in the measures adopted by nearly these same congressmen for its own preservation, arraigns as reckless radicals, intent upon a policy dictated to the President and of ineptness.

"There is not," says the article to which we have referred, "a Copperhead newspaper, from Maine to Maryland, that is not now busily engaged under this lead in bringing into contempt the chosen delegates of the loyal masses now assembled here in the discharge of their duty."

in the exercise of his authority, attempted to resort to decisive measures for the purpose of putting down the traitors, the power of Congress was invoked as *against him*. He, the individual, was the tyrant, and they (the

gress) were called upon to master him.— Another expedient is now to be tried. All the elements of disaffection, North and South, are to be rallied into a crusade upon Congress, the hope, if this last effort is successful, that what which was achieved on the battle-field, and ratified at the ballot-box, would be utter-

lost, and slavery, under different names, re-established, with the authors of the great rebellion returned to power, and through North-division, enabled to exercise it with a harsh and an unsparing hand. This is the almost pronounced Copperhead policy."

"Of all the men engaged in this attack upon

the representatives of the American people, not one has ever, directly or indirectly, voted for or supported a single war measure, and not one, since the incoming of President Johnson, has indicated, by his acts or his votes, the slightest disposition to make good cheap professions of fealty. They prove

precisely the same opposition made to measures initiated in the two Houses of the present session, was organized against the bill, the draft, the confiscation, the increase of the army, and, of course, the emancipation and enrôlement of the former slaves. Since the memorable 14th of April, 1865, when Andrew

Lincoln, not one of these men has come out in support of the constitutional amendment, or even the least desire to provide for the millions of people, white and black, made dependent, by the close of the war, upon the National Government. Every contest they made, in ev-

free State, was made in distinct opposition to those important remedial acts, and upon the most imperious demand for the restoration of the old order of things. In New Jersey, in Pennsylvania, in Connecticut, and in Ohio, a word was said in favor of the anti-slavery amendment of the National Constitution :

a word and not a suggestion for the fulfilment of the grave duty growing out of the compelled abolition of slavery, nor anything intended to aid the Government in its expensious financial policy; while, in all these states, the cry was continuous, as during the war itself, upon the Abolitionists and radicals.

and the silence as ominous in regard to the editors themselves as in the same period. But how loud and dogmatic they were when they came to demand the removal of the barriers set up between the Government and its assailants! Hence their ravings against the Secretary of War and the continuance of the freed-

of the military forces of the South. These are the bulwarks and monuments still left to save the republic from its insatiate and imminent enemies. May God keep them staunch and standing till the paths to peace are not beset by peril and death!"

A Painful Contrast.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Daily News* in its issue of January 11th, has an article on the municipal affairs of that city which suggests some painful points of contrast in the past and present condition of that once rich and

present condition of that once rich and prosperous community. The difficulties under which the unfortunate people of the South must struggle back to a condition of prosperity and independence in some degree approaching that which their rashness flung away, are so many, so complicated, and so wholly unfeeling as to make it nearly im-

The *News* draws a dismal picture of the condition of Charleston, shattered, ruined, needing money for the repair of public buildings, of streets, side-walks, tide-drains, for gas lights, for the police force, for salaries and for all sorts of expenses to a greater extent than any

of expenses to a greater extent than ever before, yet finding herself with a population diminished by half in numbers, and so impoverished that it is of no manner of use to levy taxes. They cannot be collected if imposed. The city is no longer a great mart of trade, strong in the vigor of business life, but

The Charleston of the past and the Charleston of the present time are as radically distinct

is any two places on the continent. It may become a place of importance, and it is to be hoped it will. It is to be hoped it will take a new start, and grow and expand as it never did before, but only as a new place; it must proceed from new lines of business, from impulses under a new order; it must advance, *not in virtue of its antecedent, but in spite of*

Hard, indeed, is the case of the beautiful and thrifty city compelled thus to surrender the distinctions of its ancient pride, of its traditional glory, and to commence life once more from such humble beginnings as it was wont to despise. It is easy for us to point out the

...in so doing, to manifest something of the spirit of the Pharisee who thanked God that he was not like this poor publican but that it is not equally easy for us to perceive how much of patience, of kindness and of toleration is due from us toward these unfortunate

whose fault has indeed been grievous, but whose punishment seems to them almost greater than they can bear.

Letter from the Federal Capital:
WASHINGTON, Jan., 17, 1866.
To the Editor of the Press:

One can hardly fail to be amazed, were the matter in hand less serious he would certainly be amused, at the treatment bestowed during four years past upon the question whether the rebel States are really in the Union, or out of it. The amount of hair-splitting logic elicited by this problem passes all computation. Now

by this problem passes as a comparison. At

